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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/792,312	03/03/2004	Peggy Hasan	LUTZ 2 00291	4356
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FAY SHARPE/LUCENT 1100 SUPERIOR AVE SEVENTH FLOOR CLEVELAND, OH 44114			EXAMINER YOUNG, JANELLE N	
			ART UNIT 2618	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/12/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/792,312

Applicant(s)

HASAN ET AL.

Examiner

Janelle N. Young

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2007.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on January 22, 2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed January 22, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Mazzara et al. discloses teaches a system including a ~~network~~ mobile switching center (MSC) element (Page 2, Para 0017-0020).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Bosch (US Pub 2003/01033482) and further in view of Mazzara et al. (US Patent 2004/0012501).

As for claim 1, Van Bosch teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device (Page 1, Para 0003 & 0017 of Van Bosch) and a communication module operative to transmit command signals to the vehicle to perform a selected vehicle function based on results of the query (Page 2, Para 0026 and Page 4, Para 0038 of Van Bosch).

However, Mazzara et al. discloses teaches a system including a ~~network~~ mobile switching center (MSC) element (Page 2, Para 0017-0020) for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed mobile communication device. an automated speech recognition (ASR) units (Fig. 1:157); which reads on claimed recognition module operative, to recognize a request to initiate the process for performing the vehicle functions from the mobile communication device (Page 2, Para 0012; Page 3, Para 0025 & 0027-0028; and Page 4, Para 0030 & 0034 of Mazzara et al.); Mazzara et al. discloses teaches an authentication module operative to authenticate that the user is valid and determine vehicles upon which the mobile communication device may initiate the vehicle functions (Page2, Para 0028; Page 4, Para 0036 & 0039; and Page 5, Para 0046 of Mazzara et al.); and Mazzara et al. discloses teaches a query module operative to query the user through the mobile communication device as to which of the vehicle functions is to be

performed (Page 1, Para 0016; Page 2, Para 0026-0028; Page 4, Para 0035; and Page 5, Para 0047 of Mazzara et al.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a method for providing activation parameters for a telematic device by receiving at least one telematic device specific activation attribute from a telematic device manufacturer at a remote activation server as taught by Mazzara et al., in the method of enabling communication with a wireless communication device Van Bosh, because Van Bosh already teaches a method of enabling communication with a wireless communication device is described (Abstract of Van Bosch).

The motivation of this combination would provide a unique identifier of the wireless communication device from the second wireless communication device to a wireless communication network; communicating with the wireless communication device; and optimize the creation and collection of activation attribute information for a telematic communication unit and it's associated equipment.

As for claim 2, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, wherein the request comprises an activation code (Page 1, Para 0001 & 0008-0011 and Page 2, Para 0015 & 0028 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 3, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, wherein the authentication module is operative to access mobile identification numbers (MINs) and vehicle identification numbers (VINs) stored in a subscriber database (Page 4, Para 0036-0039 and Page 5, Para 0045, 0047, & 0049-0051 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 4, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, wherein the vehicle functions comprise at least one of locking doors on the vehicle, unlocking doors on the vehicle, and starting the vehicle (Page 3, Para 0026-0027 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 5, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, further comprising a receiver disposed within the vehicle operative to receive the command signals from the communication module (Page 1, Para 0001, 0008-0011; Page 2, Para 0016-0017; Page 3, Para 0022-0023; Page 4, Para 0039; and Page 5, Para 0047 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 6, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic

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communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, further comprising a control module disposed within the vehicle operative to initiate the selected function based on the command signals received by the receiver (Page 2, Para 0015 & 0019 and Page 3, Para 0023-0028 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 7, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, further comprising a transceiver disposed within the vehicle operative to receive the command signals from the communication module and transmit signals back to the communication module (Page 1, Para 0002 & 0015-0017 and Page 3, Para 0022 & 0024-0225 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 8, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, further comprising a control module disposed within the vehicle operative to initiate the selected function based on the command signals received by the transceiver (Fig. 3; Page 1, Para 0009-0011 & 0019; Page 2, Para 0016; Page 3, Para 0028; and Page 4, Para 0035 of Mazzara et al.).

As for claim 9, Mazzara et al. teaches a system for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on

claimed remote mobile communication device, further comprising a second communication module operative to provide information to the transceiver to transmit the signals (Page 2, Para 0017 & 0020 of Mazzara et al.).

Regarding claim 10, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 1 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 11, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 2 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

As for claim 12, Mazzara et al. teaches a method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a telematic communication units (TCU's), include devices such as cellular phones; which reads on claimed remote mobile communication device, wherein authenticating that the user is valid comprises accessing a subscriber database (Page 5, Para 0046-0048 of Mazzara et al.).

Regarding claim 13, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 3 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 14, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 4 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 15, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 5 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 16, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 6 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claims 17 & 19, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 7 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 18, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 8 (system claim) because the claimed method for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 20, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 1 (system claim) because the claimed system with means for allowing a user to initiate a process

for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claims 21 & 23, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 5 (system claim) because the claimed system with means for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claims 22 & 24, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 6 (system claim) because the claimed system with means for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Regarding claim 25, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 7 (system claim) because the claimed system with means for allowing a user to initiate a process for performing vehicle functions on a vehicle through a remote mobile communication device would perform the system steps.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

King (US Patent 6308083) relates to an inventive cellular telephone includes a telephone for transmitting outgoing telephone call signals and receiving incoming telephone call signals and a transmitter for producing a wireless control signal to operate a remote device. The remote device may be a remote keyless entry system, a

garage door opener, an estate gate opener, a home security system, a home lighting system, or some other system. To reduce cost, a single transmitter may produce both the control signal and the outgoing telephone call signals. In a preferred embodiment, the transmitter may be programmed to reproduce one or more unique control signals to operate several remote devices.

Meier (US Patent 6323566) invention relates to the field of compact, radio frequency (RF) transponders of the type known to be useful in systems for security and information storage, access control, entry validation and identification, and in other comparable systems. Such a system requires an interrogator circuit built into a road vehicle or building, for example, and a remote transponder which incorporates transmitting and receiving circuits in a compact case that may be carried by a person in a key, a key fob, a badge, a tag or in any similar miniaturized housing. More particularly this invention relates to a transponder in a road vehicle or automotive remote keyless entry and immobilization system which is functional over an increased range in active and passive modes of operation. This invention further relates to a transponder which utilizes a secure challenge-response encryption technique to provide greater security for the user.

Bartz (US Patent 6535107) invention relates to an identification device for the user of a vehicle, having a mobile transponder that contains a memory for an authorization code and a transmitting-receiving device for transmitting the authorization code to a vehicle-fixed receiver. Identification devices of this type are generally known. The transponder is preferably connected with a mechanical key to form a constructional

unit. In addition, stand-alone systems are known such as in European Patent document EP 452 346 B. Such systems are often called keyless entry or passive entry systems.

Muller (US Pub 2004/0066092) invention concerns a locking system. The access authorization and driving authorization are determined by communication devices, whose stationary parts are located in the vehicle and whose mobile parts are integrated in a wireless hand telephone, which hereinafter will be referred to simply as a "mobile phone". This type of communication is called "keyless-entry" communication.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janelle N. Young whose telephone number is (571) 272-2836. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday: 10:00 am through 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nay A. Maung/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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JNY
March 3, 2008